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Ward's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange,

12th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F. street.

What a mercy it would be for the

Democratic party if that person who has

arranged for the end of the world in

1897 had fixed the smash-up at a date

anterior to the first Tuesday in Novem-

ber.

A Paris, Ky., dispatch says the prospect

for a fine corn crop in Bourbon

county was never more flattering. If

the distillers are in good working order

this announcement will have a tendency

to brace up the Kentucky Democracy.

As no instance has yet been cited of a

Knight of Labor refusing to take a

\$5 bank note as wages, the statement of

Blathernite Sovereign to the effect that

his "boycott is taking like wildfire" is

evidence that he is yet a victim of

mobility of mouth.

So great has been the change of sentiment

on the silver question in Iowa

that the Democratic county conventions

show that the anti-silver element will

control the State convention. This is a

serious setback for the rather previous

ex-Governor Boies.

Ex-Secretary Whitney would like to

be Governor of New York, but he per-

emptorily refused to be a candidate last

year. He would like to be President,

but he is devoting his days to saying

that he will not be a candidate in 1896.

Mr. Whitney will not be a martyr.

When Judge Brentano, of Chicago, told

the culprits who undertook to interfere

with the voting in a whole precinct that

their "crime is little short of treason to

the government," he uttered an impor-

tant truth. Ballot-box fraud of any

kind is treason against popular govern-

ment.

A Massachusetts mugwump has in-

dicted the Springfield Republican and

its readers with a long article designed

to prove that there is no impropriety in

Mr. Cleveland being elected a third time.

It is not a question of impropriety, as

the Massachusetts mugwump assumes,

but one of impossibility, even if a Dem-

ocrat were a possibility.

If half the statements are true con-

cerning the winding passages, trap

doors, dead walls, vaults and tanks in

Holmes's castle, one is led to wonder

how the construction of such a death-

trap could have escaped the attention

of the Chicago building inspector and

police. However, they are showing a

wonderful amount of retrospective

knowledge.

It is told that a pensioner whose pit-

tance had been reduced went to Com-

missioner Lochren and showed his dis-

abilities, and his pension was restored.

If those whose papers show that they

are fully incapacitated for labor, but

whose pensions have been reduced from

\$12 to \$3 or \$6, should go to Washington

from Indiana, the big pension building

would be crowded.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says a

leading feature of the entertainments

planned for the Grand Army commu-

niment will be an old-fashioned barbecue

at which fatted calves and heaves will

be roasted whole, and fifteen kettles,

with a capacity of 500 gallons each,

will smoke with the famous "burgoo."

Louisville is evidently preparing to

make a lasting impression on the vet-

erans.

Mr. Manley's suggestion to hold the

Republican national convention on the

Pacific coast will not meet with very

general approval. The convention should

be held in some city where the average

cost of transportation to all

delegates would be the least

in the aggregate. To go to the Pacific

coast would compel more than 90 per

cent of the delegates to pay four times

as much as it would to go to any city

like Chicago, Philadelphia or Washing-

ton.

"Coin" Harvey will not accept the fig-

ures of wages collected by Colonel

the Sunday-closing law. Perhaps the
inauguration of this policy in the large
city of the country may lead smaller
ones to do the same. They are enforcing
similar laws and all laws without los-

ing caste. Once let it become fashion-

able to enforce law, and aspiring little

cities will not be so anxious to be known

as "wide-open" towns.

INSURGENTS OR BELLIGERENTS?

Latest dispatches indicate that it will

probably not be long before the United

States will have to take ground on the

question of recognizing the Cuban in-

surgents as belligerents. Such recogni-

tion will probably come first from some

of the South American governments, as

it did in the insurrection of 1893, when

Mexico, Chili and Peru recognized the

insurgents as belligerents as soon as

they had formed a provisional govern-

ment. An earnest effort is being made

at this time to secure a similar recogni-

tion from the United States, but it did

not succeed. General Grant had scarcely

been inaugurated President before an

address reached him from the Supreme

Council of Cuba urging him not only to

accord the insurgents belligerent rights,

but to recognize the independence of

Cuba. In his first annual message to

Congress, that of December, 1893, Presi-

dent Grant said:

For more than a year a valuable province

of Spain and a great neighborhood

in which all of our people cannot but

feel a keen interest have been struggling

for independence and freedom. The

government of the United States entertain

the same warm feelings for the people of

Cuba in their pending struggle that they

manifested throughout the previous strug-

gle. It is not in our power to recognize

them as belligerents, but we will do

nothing to prevent them from securing

the same rights as the people of any

other nation. We will do nothing to

prevent them from securing the same

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presumption raised by the law that he

entered the saloon for an illegal purpose.

Indeed, no policeman with knowledge of

the facts and the proper understanding

of his duties, would make an arrest un-

der such circumstances. There would

be as much propriety in arresting a

physician who had to pass through the

saloon to attend a sick person or a

fireman who had to enter it to fight a

fire. The courts will not construe laws

contrary to reason and common sense,

and they should not be enforced in

such a way as to make them odious.

THE EVER-RECURRING TROUBLE.

The fact that another coal strike is

imminent leads to the inquiry why these

annual troubles cannot be avoided. Now

and then, but less frequently as the

years increase, there are extensive

strikes in other industries, but they are

usually adjusted and the adjustment

lasts for a long period. In the coal in-

dustry it is different. It is an excep-

tional season when there is not a strike or

a disturbance. And yet there is no more

important industry in the country.

Should it be stopped for any consider-

able time, nine-tenths of the manufac-

tories of the country would cease to run

and the locomotives which draw the

vast traffic of a nation would cease to

perform their task. Its importance

considered, there is no more honorable

employment than that of mining coal;